Consumer Confidence Report 2008

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008

RUIDOSO WATER SYSTEM
NM3513114

For more information regarding this report contact:
VILLAGE OF RUIDOSO
GRINDSTONE WATER TREATMENT PLANT
575-257-5525

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by:
RUIDOSO WATER SYSTEM, is surface water.

VILLAGE OF RUIDOSO
575-257-2386

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source Water Information

New Mexico Environment Department initiated a Source Water Assessment Plan in 2004, completed in 2008 with the following findings and summary:

The Susceptibility Analysis of the Village of Ruidoso water utility reveals that the utility is well maintained and operated, and the sources of drinking water generally protected from potential sources of contamination based on an evaluation of the available information. The susceptibility rank of the entire water system is MODERATELY HIGH.

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	2		0	Y	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Type	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper		1.3	1.3	0.27	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead		0	15	5.9	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Statement: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Ruidoso is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead or contact NM Environment Department at 575-258-3272.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Water Quality Test Results/Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close the the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	Not Applicable.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Regulated Contaminants								
Haloacetic Acids (HAAA5)*		19.16	0 - 80.4	0	60	ppb	N	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*		44.45	.515 - 122.66	0	80	ppb	N	by-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic		1	0 - .81		10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium		0.058	.01 - .058	0	0	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium		1.3	0 - 1.3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride		0.4	.29 - .65	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)		1	0 - .52	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium		3.8	1.6 - 3.8	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Volitale Organic Contaminents								
Benzene	02/13/08	0.00189		5	0	ppm	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. April 2008 had no detection.

Violation Type

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Beta/Photon Emitters	11/09/05	4.44	0 - 4.44	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	11/09/05	7.9	0 - 7.9	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.2 NTU	N	Soil runoff

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

* Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. The levels recorded here are based on a quarterly average.

Violations Table

Consumer Confidence Rule (An annual consumer confidence report must be provided)

	Violation Begin	Violation Ending	Violation Explanation
CCR Report	07/01/08	07/25/08	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
Total MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	03/01/08	03/31/08	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.
	07/30/08	07/30/08	We had a line break and repairs were made and we failed to submit a bacteriological samples. A bacteriological sample is required.
Bacteriological Non-Sampling			During the flood of the Ruidoso River in July of 2008, several drinking water advisories were sent out during the flood and no contiments were found in the distribution system.
	01/08/08	02/18/08	An insufficient number of routine samples were taken for the month of January. All of the samples that were taken came back showing safe drinking water.
Reporting Violation(s)	01/01/08	07/11/08	A monthly operating report must be submitted to the Environment Department. During the past year the reports for the following six months (January, February, April, May, June and July) were submitted late, but were all submitted.
Response Violation	10/08/08	10/10/08	The water system must submit a written response in a timely manner to a sanitary survey. A sanitary survey was conducted in 2006. A written response was submitted in 2008.